

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 78.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2419.

WEALTHY INVESTORS ON HAWAII

Are Investigating Resources of Island.

(Hilo Tribune.)

HILO, Sept. 19.—L. A. Thurston of Honolulu accompanied by representatives of E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, Mass., arrived in Hilo Monday night. Tuesday morning they left by carriage over the Hamakua road and will return to Honolulu by boat from the other end of the island. The trio of investigators accompanying Mr. Thurston were Messrs. Batchelder, Taylor and Corbett of San Francisco and Denver. Their object in visiting the islands at this time is to look into the merits of Hawaiian industries from the investors' standpoint. They have been visiting the fields and plantations and taking a careful survey of the material conditions of the numerous Hawaiian concerns which offer their stocks and securities in the markets of the United States.

E. H. Rollins & Sons first became interested in Hawaiian enterprises in the Rapid Transit street car lines in Honolulu. This firm took Rapid Transit securities and by its faith in Honolulu, made this splendid street railway system a possibility at the capital. These representatives came to the islands this trip primarily for the purpose of looking into the merits of proposed extensions of the Rapid Transit. They have found the proposed extensions feasible from their point of view and are pleased with the results of their first dip into Hawaiian business.

The successes of their first expedition led them to look further for opportunities in Hawaii and they have therefore made this exhaustive tour of the big island with Mr. Thurston as a pilot.

Mr. Thurston said to a Tribune reporter Monday evening: "We are making this tour of Hawaii in order that the gentlemen who accompany me may see for themselves what Hawaiian industries are. We have gone well around this island and will complete the circuit tomorrow and next day. I do not know what impressions have been made on the gentlemen who are with me. They are forming their own conclusions and whatever they are you must find out from them."

"All I can say is that the cane in the fields where we have gone is in a first class condition and that I myself have been greatly pleased with the appearance of things all around your island."

When asked about conditions on the mainland, Mr. Thurston reiterated the statements made by others who have lately returned from the Coast. He said business in all lines on the Coast was in the full tide of an era of great prosperity.

BATCHELDER'S VIEWS.
George A. Batchelder, San Francisco manager for E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, and superintendent of the Oakland Electric Railway System, spoke frankly and openly regarding his impressions of the islands and gave clear cut ideas of what he considered necessary for their continued prosperity.

"You are trying to do a wholesale business on a retailer's capital," said he. "All you need to make a complete success is the aid of outside capital. You have undertaken to do too much with merely home capital. I have looked over some of your greatest plantations and investigated some of your largest enterprises. They are in splendid physical condition and show that they were projected by master minds. The planning was well done. The managerial skill in developing these plans has been of the highest order."

"But you have not been able to bring into this expansion enough local capital to bring these later ventures to complete development without the inevitable stringency in local financial circles. There is going on here the same transformation that has revolutionized business enterprise elsewhere. You are passing from the era of small business and big margins to the modern era of large business and small margins. General prosperity may be as good under the latter conditions as under the former. But it takes more capital to run things under the new order."

"In my travels through your island I have seen nothing that could make it difficult to secure outside capital. Hitherto business and political conditions have been unsettled in Hawaii. Those conditions are passing and consequent stability will follow. From what I see in Hawaii you are the best sugar raisers in the world. As long as there is sugar raised anywhere you will raise it here, and so long as there is money to be made in sugar, you have certain advantages which will keep your Territory at the head of the procession."

"San Francisco is the city which should rightly finance these islands. She has money in abundance and her geographical situation makes Hawaii her field exclusively. San Francisco has not put the amount of money in these islands that she should. This is owing to the unsettled political and

business conditions which have been incident to the overthrow and annexation. The labor problem is one which I think will adjust itself."

"One thing I notice is the high prices that prevail. I do not know the cause of this unless commodities are being artificially held at a level fixed when sugar was worth \$100 a ton. I think you must diversify a little in agriculture."

"I have been interested and pleased with every step of my journey through the islands. Our firm took hold of Rapid Transit in Honolulu and are well pleased with results. We came down to look into some proposed extensions of that system and will furnish the money to make them."

HILO HEARS THE OPENING GUNS

Col. Parker, Prince Kuhio and Many Others Speak for R. publicanism.

HILO, Sept. 19.—The Republican campaign was formally opened last evening when Prince Kuhio and his friends appeared before an audience which proved the best gathered here during the present campaign. From every hand came assurances of sympathy and support and the campaign here promises to be one full of the most enthusiastic endeavor.

Prince Kuhio has found that his former associates, the Kuokoa, are gaining strength every day. There has been more than a little enthusiasm infused into their fight by the choice of the Republicans for the places on the legislative ticket. With Stephen Desha and James Lewis on the Republican ticket the Kuokoa feel that they have something for which to rally, for both of these candidates have been heretofore members of the Prince's party, though as well Republicans.

The meeting was called to order by Thos. C. Ridgway, chairman of the Precinct club under whose auspices it was held. After the great crowd, which filled the Fish Market to the overflowing, had cheered the name of Prince Kuhio, Col. Parker was announced as the first speaker of the evening. He devoted his time to only one thing, urging the need of Republicans to be on guard. He called the attention of the people to the fact that two years ago he told them the election of Wilcox would be a calamity. Then they would not believe him, and now they were reaping the harvest. He said he would have the same kind of a tale to tell if there was a failure to elect Prince Kuhio this year.

James Lewis spoke next, laying stress on the necessity for a Republican legislature and setting forth the salient points in the platform, saying too that he stood squarely on every plank. Paty, of Oahu, said he would give all his time and effort to making the principles of the Republican party those which would be the underlying ones of the Territory.

Prince Kuhio was introduced and was again cheered. He said that the time had come when every true friend of the people should choose his path. For himself he had found that it was necessary that he follow the path of the Republican party, as he could see only that way for the uplifting and progress of the Territory. He went over the needs of the Territory and showed that there could be nothing done without the aid of one of the great parties, and then he showed that the Republican party was the best one, the only one to which the people may look for support.

As soon as he had concluded Philip Peck compared Prince Kuhio and Wilcox to the detriment of the latter, saying that nothing had been done for the Territory.

Other speakers were Archie Mahulu, Stephen Desha, Pritchard and Kauwila. Prince Kuhio and Archie Mahulu go today to Kohala where they will begin their round of the big island.

Prisoner Hanged Himself

At 5 o'clock Saturday morning the turnkey of Oahu Prison on opening the cell of Mendino, a Porto Rican prisoner from Maui serving a term of ten years for burglary, found the inmate hanging by the neck from the end of a rope which had been tied to the grated window. The prisoner was locked in his cell at 8 o'clock Friday evening and sometime between that hour and 5 a. m. committed suicide. Mendino had been ill since his incarceration.

Coal on the Rise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The price of soft coal in Chicago has risen to \$9 a ton, as compared with \$3.75 on September 1st. Anthracite is practically unobtainable and is quoted by some dealers as high as \$25 a ton. The sudden advance in prices is attributed to the demand caused by the cold weather which, while not severe in itself, has aroused householders to a realization that their bins are empty.

Rifle Competition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—A drizzling rain, accompanied by a strong east wind was falling when the American, British and Canadian rifle teams faced the targets on the Rickcliffe range in the Palma trophy contest today. The weather conditions were so adverse that high scores were not looked for. During the early hours the teams did some practice shooting. The Americans, however, not reaching the range until quite late.

Mysterious Fires

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.—Ridge View camping grounds at Mill woods, a few miles east of Derry, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad were visited by mysterious and fierce fires last night, which destroyed forty-five cottages, the hotel and a store. Loss, about \$25,000. Most of the cottages were occupied but the hotel was closed.

WILL BE A GREAT RACE

Four Yachts to Go in Fifty Mile Circuit.

September twenty-eighth will witness another spirited race for first class yachts for a purse of seventy-five dollars from Honolulu around Rabbit Island and return, and as the trades have now returned a fine wind may be expected for the event. There will probably be four yachts in the race and maybe five.

The Gladys and La Paloma, which raced over the same course before, but failed to make the race within the time limit of nine hours, will of course be in the event. Mr. Merry, who gave Commodore Hobson such a close shave on Saturday, has signified his intention of entering the event with the Mary L. and if the wind is a good one the Helene will likely go in, although her owners have recently stayed out of all races. Judge Wilcox is still undecided as to whether he will enter the race, although the other yachts would concede the Hawaii a time allowance of half an hour.

The course around Rabbit Island is a good one, although the yachts have to weather some heavy seas at times. It is a question of beating up, but a free boat can beat all the way back and for this reason the Gladys and Mary L. will have the benefit of affairs on the way to Rabbit Island but the La Paloma and Helene can secure it on the return trip and should make up anything they lose in going up.

As the sight of yachts racing at sea is one of the prettiest that one could wish for, it is likely that one of the island steamers will follow the race as far as Diamond Head to give excursionists an opportunity of seeing it.

PROTESTS IN REGATTA RACES.

Protests have been filed in the fourth, third and first class yacht races against possible awards. The Maria, Captain Lee, protested against the Pi-Pi being allowed to sail in the fourth class, on the ground that she was a second class yacht. The Pi-Pi however did not sail, effectively settling the matter for this race. The Pi-Pi is said to have formerly been the Marion, which has heretofore sailed with the Dewey and Hawaii in the second class.

The Viko, Captain Jones, has filed a protest in the third class on the ground that she is the only yacht in her class covering the course as per program. In proof of her having covered the course she exhibits the flag from the last stake.

The Mary L., Captain Merry, protests the first class on the ground that the stake boat was not off the entrance to Kaili channel as programmed. In connection with the last protest it is only fair to Commodore Hobson to state that he knew no more about the location of the stake than did the other skippers, but being some distance astern he was able to change his course to better advantage when he saw what was doing.

The shortening of the course on the last round was decided by Captain Merry when notice was given them by the judge of the course. The Regatta Committee are getting in the evidence in the protested events and everything will undoubtedly be satisfactorily adjusted within the next day or two.

THE ANNUAL KICK.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1902.
Editor Advertiser:—The photograph in this morning's paper, of the Myrtle senior crew, and the accompanying note as to its form, after crossing the line, smacks of the letter of Capt. Church of the Healanis, which appeared in your paper after the championship races at Pearl Harbor on the 4th of July. Who was the photographer? and what about the form of the Healanis crew after the line was crossed and the race won?

It is very evident where the sympathies of your reporter lie, especially in his account of the "intermediate" race, in which he says: "This was one of the prettiest races of the afternoon," it being the one race won by the Blues. He then goes on to say that the Healanis took the lead and kept it from start to finish. This is absolutely incorrect. While the boats were passing the Myrtle club house on the way out, the Myrtles fouled ahead, at least a quarter boat length, but soon lost their advantage again. At the turning buoy the Healanis fouled the Myrtles, thereby showing that the Reds were not "far to the rear," as your reporter puts it. The presence of three yachts immediately in the course must have been a disadvantage to both crews. The Reds, however, made no capital of these facts. On the return course while passing the club house, the Reds again fouled slightly ahead, encouraged, no doubt by the cheers of their friends.

The Myrtles have the reputation of losing and winning in a dignified and sportsmanlike manner. Such a reputation, extending as it does over many years, cannot be spoiled by the criticisms of unfriendly opponents.

THE PIECE CLUB ROW

Mr. Silva Frees His Mind About It.

To The Imitation Piece Republican Political Club:

A club who will not dare venture to hold meetings with open doors to the public at large like all other political clubs do, and one whom will keep out of their Hall all newspaper reporters who are trying to seek knowledge of their doings, and promise to cheat them out of all knowledge regarding their movements, shows dishonest work and in other words a case of conspiracy; and the word of conspiracy may be used in this case. According to steps taken on the evening of Sept. 18th 1902 and same published in the P. C. Advertiser first where about fifteen or more non-members of said club were invited through the day to be present that evening only to receive the insult presented to them by said club by turning them out of their doors.

If they were not wanted there why were they invited there only to receive an insult to cause more disharmony. Second, one of the supposed gentlemen of said club decided Mr. Andrade and said Andrade was a man who had betrayed their secrets to the enemy. If this supposed gentleman considers our respected Republican party an enemy to himself or to their club I will say it is time for that supposed gentleman and club to come right out with their true colors and title and get to work on the field and help Wilcox's combined Home-Ruler and Democrat party and the sooner the better, and not be hiding back of the screen any longer and trying to deceive the public as to what they are.

The chairman of that club well knows that he has declared not only one or two times but about a half-dozen times before said club, that he was a Democrat at heart, and this I am sure he will not deny although he was ready to resign from the Democrat club in order that he could attend to the club to which he now belongs. And after a several meetings had taken place he was asked by a good number of members to either declare the club one thing or the other, and he made a pledge as follows: "I pledge myself to uphold the Republican party, their platform and principles," but he either forgot or did not wish to say "I further declare myself as a good and true Republican." This was left out which still kept the club under suspicion that the words used in his pledge had only slipped from his mouth to deceive us and were not true from his heart. Now the old saying is that a stitch in time saves nine or that all imitation goods are considered cheap goods and are not worth the loss of time in purchasing them.

I will now refer back to that supposed gentleman and politician who was cause of the split which took place in said club a few weeks ago by taking advantage of his brightness, smartness, and good looks by trying to introduce a little story the same being a dirty attack upon the good missionaries of this country in the elder days and admitting it at the same time that this story was a sample piece of work taken from his great studies. The attack was accusing the missionaries of robbing the poor natives of their Kullana's in exchange for shillings of bibles and Gospel. He had no longer read about two or three lines of this story when disharmony was aroused in the Hall and a few members of the club stood on their feet and begged Mr. Camara as chairman of the club to call that man down for he is out of order. He said: "We are here tonight for one purpose and that is to discuss in politics and not to discriminate against religion or any kind of discrimination." He called the attention of the chairman to the fact that this meant disharmony and will cause a split in the club as it did. However the chairman refused to do so, but permitted the supposed gentleman to continue with his disgraceful story to the end with the understanding that the word "missionary" be left out. This was one, but the old saying, six of one and half dozen of another, amounts to the same. The word "missionary" was left out and the phrase "Gospel Healers" was inserted in its place.

Again, in another meeting, the same supposed gentleman made a severe attack on Mr. Andrade, who being present at the time and keeping his seat in a gentlemanly manner and showing to the club both his manners and education, with all the coolness that could not even be produced by those great powerful ice machinery of the Haw. Elect & Ice Co.

When this smart hot headed politician got through with his attack on Mr. Andrade and took his seat and looking around so as to face Mr. Andrade with all the smiles he could produce in this work and with a grin on him from ear to ear, why had the largest double team dray of Huasteca & Co., come along at this time, could have driven through without fearing of the hind wheel hubb striking either corner of his mouth. But the result was that Mr. Andrade asked permission of the chairman for the door to defend himself of such at-

tack just being made on him, which was granted to him. Mr. Andrade first called the attention of this great notable politician to certain remarks he had just made on his behalf. Then Mr. Andrade sailed in full blast and gave that great hero politician of the evening such a roasting that he never will forget it as long as he lives and in fact called him down to a fine point and just about placed him something like an old ragged door mat, but not using one single vulgar word in all his defence and as a gentleman took his seat awaiting or expecting to hear some more attack from the politician, but not a word more was heard from him, the balance of the evening, but he simply turned as pale around his gifts and looking as pale as a dead corpse that had been preserved on ice for about a week and kept his head bowed down low and cool and intact I did not know whether it would be a case of sending for a doctor or H. H. Williams the Undertaker, for he looked to me as if he was going to faint or peg off. Should the ice house machinery break down at any time why they can borrow Mr. Andrade's self-cooling apparatus for a few minutes.

Again another bad break took place in the Hall last Tuesday evening Sept. 16th 1902, where this politician uplited a chair and attempted to bring it down upon the head of M. T. Furtado, the chairman of the Portuguese True Republican Club, and would have succeeded had not another gentleman with cooler head and of common sense and respect interfered or there might have been a case of bloodshed and broken heads and when a club reaches to such point I say it is a disgrace for any young man to belong to such club and it is time for him to quit. But it seems to me that the chairman of that club appreciates all this. It's all fun for him and he allows all such methods to be used in the Hall and again it looks as if he is nothing more than a figure-head in the chair he now occupies, or is it because he has no such power given him by the club to control attacks made by such five minutes' graduate politicians. How can a club of any kind prosper for such methods are allowed to be used in its hall by the chairman. The result of this has been that the chairman of that club has had the pleasure of receiving two and three resignations on nearly every meeting nights from members who are good Republicans and have used their common sense to see that this is no true Republican political club and one who would try to uphold its good reputation, and the chairman of that club will still have the pleasure of receiving an increase of resignations amounting to about six to seven each meeting night. For no true Republican young man who has a little common sense and a little principle about him will get married to any such club and await his insults, for he is only throwing away the pride of his life and wasting his time and evenings for nothing, and furthermore he is only making a fool of himself and giving the public a chance to enjoy a good laugh at his expense and have the newspapers criticizing him and his club of clowns as we might call it. And if we are not to quit such foolishness and get in to work and help our friends fight out this great Republican campaign what will they think of us the very one whom we are looking upon for our future daily bread. All this reaches the ears of our good Republican superiors and whom might oppose us to belong to such clubs which might mean or turn out to be a case of lost to them and a case of lost of bread and butter to us. We all have seen such cases which have taken place in Honolulu and it's not a new thing but a stale one. And I for one oppose very much the methods now being used in the above club mentioned and furthermore I wish to declare that from this day, Sept. 22 of 1902, and thereafter I will not consider myself a member of the above club mentioned and wishing to thank the chairman of the same to give immediate notice to his secretary to be so kind as to draw a black line over my respective name on said books, or if he wishes to attach a piece of black and white tape to it he may do so with my consent. My reason to resign from such club is for the fact that I claim myself to be a good and true Republican from my back bone to my grave, and will not put up with such such methods which has taken place in the above mentioned and named club by any such politicians above mentioned nor am I in a great desire to belong to any club to learn how to discriminate religions or uplifting chairs nor running down one's character or stand the chances of coming home some evening with a broken arm or leg or with a split head. Nor will I allow any homeyard to try to jump down my throat.

From Yours Truly,
M. I. SILVA.

Strike Still On.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 13.—Tired and worn out after his flying trip to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, President Mitchell returned to Wilkesbarre this morning. He said the interview with Governor Stone was a pleasant one. The strike situation was discussed in all its phases but the governor had no proposition to make for a settlement of the strike. Asked whether he thought the governor would call an extra session of the legislature Mr. Mitchell said he did not know.

A Homesick Violinist

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Joseph Bennafo, a violinist, said to have played before Italy's King and Queen and in the most noted orchestras of that nation and who has been touring this country has been taken to Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion by his wife. He played for nine hours, she said, without break. The cause of the violinist's trouble is said to be homesickness. Bennafo is a Neapolitan, 40 years old.

Fires IN THE CRATER

The Senators Get a Good Look at Them.

Madame Pele ordered her firemen about right smartly in honor of the members of the party of Senators who visited Halemaunau on Friday night. After a short period of seeming cessation of activity when the crater was reached, it was to discover that the lava had again broken through the crust and for a space of perhaps 50,000 square feet there were visible the red badges of fire.

The lake of fire is not however one unbroken line of liquid lava, but all over the surface there are patches of cooling substance, ever changing its forms and developing new shapes and cracks. When Guide Alex, led the members of the visiting party up to the rim of the crater the mass of black framed in bright lines of red was broken by few cross stripes. There were forms which suggested figures and for a few moments a number could be traced upon the surface, but there was no continuity of shape in the mass.

To the diapason of rumblings which never ceased there was a shifting of the cuts and breakings of the black surface. In one spot there is forming a cone from which there played nearly all the time that the spectators watched its movements a fountain of fire, now spitting out the living flaming lava and again throwing its fiery fragments high into the air in a continuous stream. Intermittently the fountain would be white and red, as the lava seemingly was hotter or cooler and the gases forced the liquid higher in the air.

During the Senators' visit there was one moment when the whole mountain seemed to be convulsed slightly, the rumblings were louder and from the great pit came sounds of travail. The surface of the lake was disturbed until there appeared an entirely new set of cracks and around the edges there was every sign of a breaking away of the cooling surface. From each of the cracks there was constantly forced a stream of lava which ran around the lake increasing its apparent size and adding to the scene in the bottom of the great pit an element of intense interest.

The activity of the lava indicated that the cooling of the surface was proving to be only for the moment and that within a short time there must be a falling in of the top thus formed by the subsequent development of a lake which will have even greater extent than the one which was seen in June or that which made its appearance some time two weeks ago. This will make the lake something like 500 feet from the deepest point of the crater, and therefore something about 1,000 feet from the rim of the crater. This advance of thirty-three per cent in height has been accomplished by the crater's bottom without unusual activity but the prospect seems to be that there must be some further activity before the great engine relapses into its customary state of inactivity.

The trip of the members of the party of Senators was made as the guests of the Hilo committee and right well did every one enjoy it. The party arrived in the Volcano house at about 2:30 o'clock and the time before dinner was spent in getting ready for action. As soon as dinner was discussed, Manager Waldron of the Volcano house had horses ready and at once the trip was undertaken. It was a hard trip for some of the visitors had to walk through the entire route and this kept back the horseback riders so that it was near nine o'clock before the side of the crater was reached. But once there there was nothing in the way of a comprehensive inspection of the crater and two hours were spent in this employment. The rain came down shutting out the moonlight, but not considerably dampening the ardor of the visitors who stayed about on the ledges of the lava and rested their limbs from the walk and their eyes from the observation of the lurid glare of the light away down the pit. The return trip was made without incident, the members of the party being all worn out but entirely satisfied with the conduct of the crater.

Senators Mitchell and Foster at the crater were among the first to see the fires and they seemed loth to depart. Senator Burton did not make the trip.

Bumped by a Shark.
The Maui News states that a 40-foot shark attacked a boat occupied by three haole fishermen, Charles Tetlaiff, C. Brock and P. Johnson, nearly capsizing it. The monster was evidently after a string of fish that dragged alongside. The crew made record time for Lahaina, losing all their fish.

HOME RULE EXHIBITS ITSELF

One Statesman Will Amend Organic Law.

Home Rule candidates for legislative honors passed in review before a meeting of Palama voters last evening and told them of their qualifications for the nominations they were seeking. The men had been picked by Wilcox at a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Home Rulers of Oahu will hold a convention next Wednesday at which formal nominations will be made. Kalaokalani is expected home tomorrow and his hand will be felt in the convention to be held.

Wilcox, Cayless and Beckley were the principal speakers at last evening's meeting and the time of the former was devoted principally to the Senatorial Commission. Incidentally the meeting was enlivened by the remarks of M. K. Nakama and Mon War, the Chinese district court attorney, who now professes to be a Home Ruler.

The speakers, nearly all of whom said they had been picked as possible legislative nominees, were Kamona, Wm. Ringer, Edgar Cayless, Asa Kaula, John Prendergast, J. M. Poe, Rev. Mr. Oll of Wailuku, S. K. Mahoe, M. K. Nakama, Ng Mon War, F. W. Beckley and Kalaokalani.

Nearly all of them related their past history to the minutest detail, giving also educational, legal and other qualifications, which might fit them for the legislature, some of them, in defense of the theories advanced by other candidates.

Kamona, who was the first speaker, advanced one or two novel ideas which he promised to advocate in case he was elected. One was to do away with all Orientals on the waterfront and make an eight hour working day for the Hawaiians. He promised also to introduce a bill in the legislature amending the organic act so as to make five years a necessary voting qualification instead of one year, as at present, to shut out the foreigners who have recently arrived. He was against any candidate who owed debts, for he would very probably take bribes.

Wm. Ringer promised in the event of his election that Hawaiian should be taught to all school children who desired it. He said he had been working for Wilder & Co. for sixty dollars per month, but had given up his place in order to work for Home Rulers for nothing. He said he didn't owe a cent, but cried from the audience, "You do, yes, yes," seemed to contradict the statement.

Edgar Cayless who was introduced as a coming senator said that the whole world had been looking upon these islands and especially upon the Home Rule party, because they had risen as an oppressed people and were now holding the oppressors under their feet. The Hawaiian had attracted more attention during the past two years, than for the whole time from 1820 to 1900. "You never had a political history before 1900," said Cayless, "it was a one man history before then, and it was so contemptible that the people of the United States knew very little about it, and when they learned about it later, they were so ashamed that they didn't want to say a word about it."

He told then of the faction which had gone to Washington at the time of annexation and told the people that the islands were revolutionized, that the plans and officials were everything, and the few kanakas didn't amount to anything. No American, he said, was proud of Hawaii then, or of the overthrow of the Queen, but that had been kept a secret by the missionaries. Then when a native delegate was selected, the Republican leaders didn't believe it possible, and the missionaries here promised that this time, they would elect a delegate. He said that on the mainland there were always Home Rule parties, or parties actuated by the same principles as the Home Rulers here. "The Republicans had told their leaders on the mainland, that the kanaka had got the best of them the first time, but that now they controlled the islands and had the money, brains and tricks, and would carry the election sure, Dole and Cooper had been called to Washington, he said, to explain why they couldn't make the Territory Republican, for the party wanted all new States to be Republican. They had been sent home and now they will try to carry the election with money, and if not money, then by coaxing or threatening or with tricks and if all else fails they will steal the ballot boxes. "They are back in the field now," said Cayless, "and if the Republicans don't win this time, the little Republican boys will be taken over by the knees of the big Republican papas and sweat good and hard."

Cayless was greeted by cries of "pupule," and "sit down" by men in the crowd but continued: "Gov. Dole is so well satisfied that the Republicans will lose and that he will be spanked that he carries a shingle in the seat of his pants right now." Cayless said further that Senator Thurston was not a Senator and had been sailing under false colors, as he was nothing but a lobbyist. Then he had fought the ditch bill in Washington and yet Wilcox passed it over him, though the delegate was sick in bed all the time. This he said proved that Wilcox must be a much greater man than Thurston. In conclusion he predicted that there would be a great landslide and rain

with a flood in November, and he said the Home Rulers would float out on top, while the Republicans would be left in the mud.

Asa Kaula, an uncle of the late Joe Kaula, said he was willing to go to the legislature and was fit to take the place for he had been deputy sheriff and tax assessor. J. K. Prendergast explained the framers of the bill, saying that he had introduced it because of the position of 100 voters presented to him. The crowd cheered him considerably about the better charges, but Prendergast took it all good naturedly.

Rev. Mr. Oll of Wailuku said he had been a minister for sixteen years but was not a missionary, and said he wouldn't sell his body and soul to the Republican party or to the missionaries who had stolen the lands. He suggested also that he would make a good candidate for the legislature.

S. K. Mahoe, who had left the Home Rule party with Cupid, said that he wanted to come back and run for the legislature as he couldn't join the Republicans.

M. K. Nakama attributed the present financial condition of the Territory to Dole, who he said had not asked for sufficient appropriations.

Ng Mon War spoke in English, Poe interpreting for him. He said that Senator Burton and Thurston had spoken at the Opeke, denouncing Wilcox, but afterwards they had come to him and told him to tell the Chinese citizens to vote for Wilcox, as Cupid was too young. If the Home Rulers elected the legislature they could pass the county bill and sweep the missionaries all out of office.

F. W. Beckley said he had just returned from Molokai and the island was solid for no Republican party. He said there was no Republican party here and that Tom Fitch had been paid for his speech. He stated also that the Home Rulers wanted to abolish vaccination but the Governor refused to sign the bill. The Republicans had used up all of the \$36,000 for jury expenses and now there is no money left, and the jurors were not paid. The Republicans also had violated the organic act and nominated a man who could not read or write English. Beckley said that the natives were dying because the missionary doctors gave them pills, which killed them.

Wilcox, for whom the audience had been impatiently waiting all evening, finally appeared at the front of the platform about eleven o'clock. "On Wednesday we will have a meeting to pick out the candidates for the legislature," he said. "I have already picked the men who are before you this evening, and you are to say if they are good men on Wednesday. We have but sixty days now and must work quickly before election. We are anxious to get city and county government which is the very thing that the missionaries don't want, for when we get that the Home Rulers will rule and not the missionaries. When the Senatorial Commission first came down here they found three parties, Republicans, Democrats and Home Rulers, but they have studied over the situation and now say there is no Republican party here but just land-grabbers."

"These missionaries came here years ago with a Bible in their hands and holes in their trousers. They stole the land from sea to mountain. Now we are the missionaries and they are eating off the fat of the land. The Republicans had a law passed that every man in the legislature must be able to read and write English, and now they nominate a man from Puna who can do neither. When they got to nominating a delegate they had plenty of candidates, but instead they picked out a man from the Home Rule party, Prince Kuhio. We didn't need the Republicans, though, they are nothing but land thieves. They are afraid we will win this time for the few native Republicans are only those who are holding office. If we do get a majority in both houses there will be no more missionaries and no more Republicans here."

"These missionaries went to the Commission to find more Chinese but the Senators said leave it to the people, for in the United States what the people says goes. These people say Wilcox never did anything. Look at this commission, I brought it down here. They say I got no money for the Territory, why should I try to, for the benefit of these missionaries. I did try to get the crown lands as hard as I could and will divide them among the poor people. We want the Commission to take the crown lands from the sugar planters and the missionaries, so that we may get them for ourselves. Last night we selected a committee of eleven which will take our wants before the Commission. On the 30th they intend to leave for Washington, and before that time they want the Hawaiians to come before them and tell the truth. This commission is not like the last one which came to unhex our islands. The last few days I was sent for and asked about the crown lands and fire claims. It was the missionaries that burned Chinatown just because they were Chinese."

"The Board of Health which fired a Catholic Priest from the settlement was asked by the Commission to explain, and when the Commission goes to Molokai I shall go along and tell the lepers to tell everything and to tell the Commission that they want the United States to provide for the settlement."

"The Home Rule party does not need to ask for things through the Democrats. The Democrats weakened and want to join with us. But I know the Democrats are snakes and I don't want them to join with us."

"At Kalaupapa there was a preacher who lived with native women and there was a doctor also, but neither were punished. If he had been a native he would have been sent to the reef. I will tell everything to the Commission that they may see what kind of people we have here."

"On Wednesday we will have a convention and pick the Senators and Representatives, and on Saturday evening we will have a big mass meeting in Emma Square and show the Commission how big a crowd we can gather."

"One of the attorneys from the United States said he had read so much about the parties here but thought we were right in having a Home Rule party, and said we should stick together. If we don't and half join the Republicans and the other half the Democrats there will be no native party and we will all be ducks."

COMMISSION ASKS LEADING QUESTIONS

Probes Into the Affairs of the Revolutionary Period of Nine Years Ago.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

KAWAIIHAE, Sept. 18.—The crown lands question has been broken open before the commission of Senators and from the outlook there will be followed by the counsel pushing the case a twofold course of questioning. Not only has this developed but as well from their questions there seem to be two general views held by the Senators.

Even while travelling the members of the Senatorial Commission have no peace. Twice were they called together during today. First they had to get together to hear a delegation from Maui. The trip from Honolulu to Lahaina was thoroughly enjoyed and at that point the members of the party went ashore. Among the passengers taken on there were Judge A. N. Kepoikai and J. L. Coke. As they were going only to Maunaloa Bay they were heard on the way.

Attorney de Knight, who came west with Senator Burton and who was introduced to a Home Rule crowd as Senator's secretary, has been indefatigable in his efforts. He is very close to the Commission at all times and so was able to get another special session during the evening. His course of reasoning was thus developed. The first witness called was Prince Kuhio Kalaianalo, who since leaving Honolulu has been kept busy talking politics.

Prince Kuhio explained his age and position, his candidacy and then in answer to questions said that the sentiment of the Hawaiians was that there should be compensation to the queen for the taking away of the crown lands and their revenues and the overthrow of the monarchy. He said there was no question in the minds of the Hawaiian people but that the crown lands always belonged to the reigning monarch. They never looked ahead to any time when there would be any political condition in the islands other than the monarchy. The feeling of love for the queen still exists in the minds of all Hawaiians and although some may not specially look to the United States they all believe there should be some compensation to her for the lands and throne.

The crown lands, he said, were held by the government and their revenues enjoyed by the ruler. As to the right to alienate lands, he said, even to this day the Hawaiian people had a remnant of the feeling that everything belonged to the chief. There was a growing belief, perhaps a broader sentiment, that the people had private property rights, but the old idea still holds.

Senator Mitchell asked if the monarchy had lasted and the queen had been succeeded by the princes, what would have become of the land. Prince Kuhio said it would have gone to the rulers, that it always went with the crown.

Senator Mitchell then introduced the matter of the overthrow and asked who the natives thought was responsible for the overthrow. The answer was that the Hawaiian people believe the American Minister, Mr. Stevens, by calling ashore the forces from the Boston was responsible for the revolution. The Prince did not believe there would have been any overthrow if there had not been such landing of troops. Prince Kuhio said he was absent at that time and he would not go into a discussion of the opposition to the monarchy.

To questions of Senator Burton the Prince answered that he thought the Hawaiians would be well pleased if the United States government should make reasonable compensation to the queen and further that such action would result in increased good feeling on the part of Hawaiians toward the government of the United States.

As to payment by the Territory he said he believed there would be universal approval of such action if the Territory was in financial position so to do. Senator Burton wanted to know if the people would be willing to make the payment if Congress gave to the Territory the crown lands and the Prince said he thought from the attitude of the people there could be no question of that.

Cecil Brown, who is making the trip with the commission, was put on the stand. He said he was Attorney General under the monarchy and was in the Provisional Government, but was not one of the original thirteen. He said he had attended the meetings until one night he found the intention was to bring down the Hawaiian flag, whereupon he left, saying he was not ready for that. Four or five weeks later he did join the government. He said he believed it would be a grateful

act if the United States should pay the queen some indemnity for her losses.

Asked if he thought the overthrow was due to the landing of marines, he said he thought the men who brought about the revolution had gone so far that they would not have turned back even had no troops been landed. The marine guard, however, prevented bloodshed for the queen was overawed, and her followers gave in long before they would have done in the event of there having been no troops ashore. Further, he said he believed that had the ministers of the queen arrested some men between Saturday night and Monday morning, that the entire course of events might have been changed.

Senator Burton tried to get a closer opinion as to whether Mr. Brown did not think the revolution and its success were both due to the presence of the marine guard, but Mr. Brown would say only that bloodshed would have followed and the result have been in doubt perhaps.

The sentiment of the Hawaiians and of at least nine-tenths of the foreign business people, he said, was that there should be some compensation to the queen. In the Legislature there was such a feeling but owing to the fact that there was no money with which to make a suitable lump sum payment the Legislature had passed without objection an annuity provision.

Since annexation he said, so far as he knew, she had been a loyal citizen of the United States, giving loyal support to all the laws. He was recalled later to testify to the commission that the reports published abroad as to immorality on her part were all unfounded in fact.

Judge A. N. Kepoikai, when heard, gave similar testimony as to the feeling of the Hawaiian people concerning the overthrow and their belief that some compensation should be given to her.

The principal questioning of this witness bore upon the labor situation. He declared that business was about at a standstill because of lack of labor. He said much came was lost because there was not sufficient force to keep the cane cut in time. He said the Porto Ricans were not good field hands as yet but might make good men in the future. He said they were very poor when brought here.

Field labor he said now cost the plantations from \$18 to \$22 a month, while some men were paid \$1 a day. He said restricted Chinese immigration, the men coming to be permitted to work in the fields alone, would solve the problem. He also answered Senator Burton that there would be no objection on the part of the Hawaiians to such a solution for the Hawaiians who work on plantations are principally the skilled laborers.

As a practicing attorney he said he thought he should say to the commission that the judge on Maui, Judge Kalua, was not a proper official. He said he felt that in probate matters Judge Kalua was on one side or the other. Senator Mitchell asked if Judge Kepoikai meant to tell the commission that Judge Kalua was corrupt, and he answered that in plain language that was his belief. He cited a case settled out of court as one instance of improbity. Kepoikai could not tell just who he recommended Kalua but he thought the governor.

Col. Parker interrupted to say that he thought Kalua was a diplomat, one thing today and another tomorrow. When asked as to recommendations he said he would submit them next week in Honolulu.

J. L. Coke of Wailuku gave similar testimony as to the need of labor and the pay. He thought the Porto Ricans were not good hands. The Portuguese, he said, were principally skilled laborers. He said he thought the proper legislation was an amendment permitting Chinese to enter Hawaii for field labor alone, that a prohibition against entering the United States should be included.

Concluding he said the sugar industry was the only one of the islands and anything that would injure it would act to the disadvantage of all other interests in the Territory.

The Claudine is having the most beautiful trip in the history of the line for the sea has been practically without a whitecap. There is however no shuffling board or pling pong on deck so President Wright and Admiral Beckley concluded deep sea fishing must take its place. A new line was set aboard and during Wednesday's run three great ones, one weighing over 100 pounds, were hauled in, members of the Senatorial party taking a hand in the fishing job.

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E. M. BOYD.

BARRETT MEETS EMPRESS DOWAGER

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The audience seated at Peking, July 25, by the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, to John Barrett, commissioner-general for the St. Louis World's Fair, was notable, as this was the first time in the history of the Chinese court that their Majesties ever received any commissioner from a foreign land on a similar mission. After addresses had been exchanged by the Emperor and Commissioner-General, the Empress Dowager, in violation of all precedents, invited Minister Conger and Commissioner Barrett to ascend the throne dais, where she engaged them in a private conversation through a high Chinese official as interpreter. She asked many questions about America, President Roosevelt and the World's Fair, and promised that China would take part, and send an Imperial commissioner to promote commercial and friendly relations between the two countries. The Empress particularly requested Mr. Barrett to convey to President Roosevelt, China's deep appreciation of the generous attitude of the United States toward that country during her recent troubles.

Knox and Panama Titles.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Knox and Special Assistant Attorney General Russell left here for Cherbourg today to embark on the steamer St. Paul. Mr. Knox said he had nothing to add to his statement of Wednesday last and would reserve his opinion of the Panama canal titles for President Roosevelt himself.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Hon lulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints were my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1904.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibben, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

When you want a delicious beverage that has, combined with the tonic properties of the best imported hops and barley malt, a most delightful flavor, order from the Brewery a case of bottled

Primo Lager

Telephone Main 341.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS. Corner King and Bethel Sts. Phone Main 11.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

PresidentCecil Brown Vice-PresidentM. P. Robinson CashierW. G. Cooper Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

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KILLED BY AN AUTO Senator Stewart's Wife Is a Victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the junior United States Senator from Nevada, was dashed to death yesterday afternoon in an automobile smash-up in Alameda. Her two nephews, Henry F. Foote, son of W. W. Foote, and H. B. Taylor, both of Oakland, were her companions on the fatal ride. They escaped with the slightest of injuries.

The accident which cost Mrs. Stewart her life happened, strangely enough, on the day—almost at the hour—when the bodies of Charles L. Fair and his wife, victims of an automobile tragedy near Paris, were being laid to rest in this city. The Alameda accident, moreover, was very similar to that which caused the tragic taking off of the Fairs.

During the afternoon Mrs. Stewart, who was visiting her brother, W. W. Foote, at his Oakland home, said she desired to call on her granddaughter, Mrs. Theodore Hofer of Carson, Nev., who is the guest of A. E. Kelley at 1829 Clinton avenue, Alameda. Her nephews offered to take her across the estuary in their automobile, a big, two-seated Winton machine, rapid and roomy. Young Taylor was the chauffeur for the little excursion and Mrs. Stewart elected to sit beside him, Mr. Foote occupying the rear seat.

At 4:10 p. m. the automobile reached the intersection of Santa Clara avenue and Bay street, moving east on the former thoroughfare. Accounts vary as to its speed, the estimate of Mr. Taylor, who held the steering bar, being ten miles an hour. A delivery wagon driven by a boy approached at a right angle to the course of the automobile, moving north on Bay street, and to avoid it Chauffeur Taylor veered to the north. Evidently his purpose was to gain room so that he could cross ahead of the wagon. Either the turn was too abrupt or the steering gear failed to respond. The rapidly moving machine sped on in its course to the left, across gutter and curb, dashing with great force against an electric light pole at the northeast corner. So heavy was the automobile and so high the speed that the pole, a solid stick thirty feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, was cut square off near the base and crashed down on the house of John Hackel, carrying with it a tangle of wires.

Mrs. Stewart and her nephews were flung violently out of the machine. The unfortunate lady struck her head either on a fragment of the shattered pole or on the curbing. The impact of the automobile was so severe that the front axle was broken, one of the front wheels was knocked off and the front seat was carried away.

Help came quickly. Mrs. Stewart was put on a stretcher improvised from a window shutter, and carried to the house of William M. Bowers, 108 Santa Clara avenue, and a little later the city ambulance took her to the sanitarium on Clinton avenue. She was still alive when Mrs. A. A. Stafford and W. O. Smith examined her, but it was found that her injuries were so extensive and so serious as to preclude hope for her recovery. Four ribs were broken, with indications of grave internal injuries, but the wounds on the head were the most serious. One eye was all but torn from its socket. Dr. J. Emmet Clark was called in and the three physicians exhausted their resources in the effort to save the dying woman, but to no purpose. At 6 o'clock she was dead.

Mr. Foote and Mr. Taylor, whose injuries were trivial, consisting of minor bruises, accompanied Mrs. Stewart to the sanitarium and remained with her to the end. Immediately after the crash she was conscious, but when she reached the sanitarium at 4:35 p. m. she had lapsed into a partial coma from which she did not rally.

Veteran Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Colonel G. Garnett, one of the most prominent Southerners in New York, a West Point graduate, Colonel of artillery under General Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army, and a native of Wakefield plantation, Westmoreland county, Virginia, has been found dead in the Ross Hotel. He had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The body had been lying in the room for two days before it was discovered.

Several days ago Mr. Garnett was visited by his brother, Dr. Garnett of Hot Springs, Ark., and it is supposed they quarreled.

A note stating that the writer had contemplated suicide for five days was found beside the body. Mr. Garnett was the head of the St. James Publishing Company and was engaged in writing a history of the West Point military academy.

Among the letters and papers found was one from President Roosevelt endorsing a plan to establish a benevolent order of Spanish-American war veterans.

Latin American Anarchy.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dealing with the seriousness of the situation in Colombia the Daily Mail this morning praises the prompt action of the United States in sending warships to the isthmus and adds: "It would be an immense gain on the world in general if only the United States would consent to do its duty there and in the republics of Central America and Hayti and put down this anarchy; or if the United States will not act themselves allow some European power to act for them."

SHAW WILL AID BANKS Important Move In National Finance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary Shaw today issued the following statement:

Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about \$4,000,000 of the treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which held free or pledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiries for others. After making allowance for changed conditions since last report he expects this will release at least \$4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasurer of the United States in sums of fifty thousand dollars or more they will be designated as temporary depositaries and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositaries in the ordinary way, which compels him to buy bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year and the cash balance of the treasury has gradually increased.

He also has decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about \$4,200,000, and with this in view, orders have been issued to the various sub-treasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented them for payment and the treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided upon some days ago and letters and telegrams prepared for today.

The secretary acts in present conditions no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine present or prospective elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper and for commercial paper he has the greater solvitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation which he decided upon in the early summer when present conditions were plainly visible and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a higher rate than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing it is much better to hold bonds that yield one-half per cent than to make call loans at two per cent. He is therefore giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to the most excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks, would give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

His position as regards circulation is best expressed in a letter which he recently wrote a banker that had been already buying bonds and which he has consented to make public and is as follows:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Sept. 10, 1902.

"My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the eighth is received. I find it well nigh impossible to convey the purport of my request even to the banks of which I have made the request, much less to the public.

"First—In case of imminent danger or actual disaster I will be compelled to use government deposits to buy increased circulation.

"Second—I desire to have from fifteen to fifty millions additional circulation printed preparatory so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty.

"Third—I will be glad to have the banks holding deposits arrange, if they can, to borrow the bonds.

"Fourth—I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present time.

"Fifth—I do not care to have the currency issued unless conditions make it well nigh imperative.

"I am making no demands upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must be determined by their directors, but inasmuch as the public holds the Secretary of the Treasury somewhat responsible for existing conditions I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good, and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having preference."

Later in the day the following was given out at the Treasury Department:

"The New York banks are complaining because the unprecedented demand in the west is reducing their available cash. They therefore ask that they may be permitted to go into the market, pay \$1,000,000 for a million of bonds and receive from the treasury a million deposit with the bonds as security. They seem willing to do this and increase the reserve \$250,000 against this increased liability. Thus the banks would decrease their available cash \$350,000, but they would be drawing the interest on the bonds. Instead of this the Secretary is loaning to any bank wherever situated upon its free bonds. In this way the western demand upon the banks will be relieved and they will only have to protect themselves."

WANT MORE TOURISTS Business Leaders to Canvass for a Fund.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Tourists travel and how to get it to come to the Hawaiian Islands was the basis of a long and earnest discussion at a special meeting of the Merchants' Association held yesterday morning. The result was the appointment of a committee to canvass the city for funds on a general plan outlined at the meetings, the details of which will be arranged later. The sense of the gathering of the merchants was that every effort should be put forth to attract tourist travel to Honolulu.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a quorum and it was 10:45 before the meeting was called to order when the following persons were present: F. L. Waldron, W. W. Harris, J. F. Soper, W. W. Hall, J. G. Rothwell, F. W. Macfarlane, F. J. Church, L. E. Pinkham, F. Lange, E. A. McInerney, W. H. Hoogs, W. Lishman, C. M. V. Forster, W. Pfotenbauer, W. W. Dimond, G. W. Smith, Robert Catton, J. Kirkland and C. L. Cullens. F. W. Macfarlane presided.

The "Tourist Travel" report, which was published several weeks ago, was read by Chairman Macfarlane. He stated that the merchants should consider the question of finances in connection with the plan outlined in the report, before taking up the report itself. He felt that the present strained financial condition of the market would be an incentive towards having the merchants contribute to a fund which would in the future bring good financial results to the community. He recognized the fact that collections were bad, but despite this he hoped that the association would make a definite vote on the question. In his opinion a committee should be appointed to solicit subscriptions for a six months' experiment, the payments to be made monthly. He stated that twenty-five cents a ton for all exports and imports had been suggested.

W. W. Dimond referred to the hotels as not having been assessed in proportion to the merchants, but agreed with the six months' experiment. Fred Church did not wish to see a reduction in the wharfage. F. L. Waldron moved that the Board of Directors act as a committee of the whole to canvass for sufficient funds to carry out the experimental suggestion and report back to the association in two weeks. He thought the money was the first object of the movement. G. W. Smith thought the merchants should not be the ones to be taxed primarily, but Mr. Dimond stated that the merchants who are proposing the Tourist Travel plan should be the first to express their willingness to contribute to the fund.

The present steamer rates which have been advanced since the Tourist Travel report was first rendered were discussed. Mr. Pinkham felt that when the railroads and steamship companies found possibilities opening up for increased tourist travel between the coast and the islands, the problem of rates would work its own solution.

Upon motion of W. W. Dimond a vote of thanks was carried for the framers of the Tourist Travel report.

Going back to the plans for raising funds W. H. Hoogs thought that ten cents' wharfage on imports alone was sufficient, leaving out exports altogether. The motion of Mr. Waldron that the Board of Directors act as a committee of the whole to canvass for subscriptions was seconded by G. W. Smith, and carried. The following gentlemen comprise the board: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Dimond, J. Wakefield, H. F. Whitney, G. W. Smith, L. E. Pinkham, M. Phillips, J. F. Hummer and W. W. Harris. The committee was empowered to employ an assistant to the secretary. The assistant will be a paid employee and by the terms of the motion he will be empowered to solicit the business houses to obtain subscriptions to the fund.

F. W. Macfarlane announced that as soon as the Judd Building elevator was repaired the Merchants' Association would move into its new quarters there.

Grain Corners Pau.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Corners in grain are forever rendered impossible hereafter by a decision handed down by Judge Chytrous, in the circuit court today, if sustained by a higher court. The case was for an injunction asked by W. A. Thorburn & Company against prominent commission houses in the recent July oats corner. The most important ruling is that the Chicago board of trade loses the power to pass on property rights where margins are involved, denying its authority to discipline members for refusing to put up called margins.

Irish Politics.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Sept. 13.—In acknowledging the freedom of the city of Waterford, John Redmond said the Agrarian question, the last real obstacle to home rule, was near a settlement. The ranks of the Irish landlords were in revolt against the few wealthy political landlords who had long led them to ruin. The crimes act proclamation justified any resistance, even armed rebellion.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUYING UP BAGASSE Paper Mill Plans Are Going Ahead.

HILO, Sept. 19.—Among the passengers arriving in the Claudine yesterday was S. M. Mayer of Washington who is in the islands investigating the use of bagasse in the manufacture of paper.

He has made a tour of Oahu and Kauai trying to make arrangements with the plantations for their surplus bagasse and is here for the same purpose. Understanding that there is much more surplus bagasse on this island he will spend several weeks making investigations; on Oahu where so much of the refuse is used as fuel it cannot be handled at a cheap enough rate in most instances to pay in working it.

As the bagasse is so full of moisture that only about forty per cent of it can be used it is the idea to establish a reduction works on this island to make the stuff ready for shipment to Honolulu where the paper mill will be established should things go right. The mill means an investment of about a quarter of a million dollars and would employ from three to fifteen hundred hands as the business succeeded. Interested with Mayer is George Cornack, the discoverer of the great Klon-dyke gold region and president of the Tale-Asbestos Co., of Oregon.—Tribune.

HILO PORTUGUESE ARE REPUBLICANS.

The Lincoln Club held an enthusiastic meeting Wednesday night at the Fireman's hall and discussed local political conditions with a vim. There were thirty-five members present. The Club is composed of Portuguese-American citizens. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That the Lincoln Club of Hawaii heartily endorse the platform of the Republican party, adopted in Territorial Convention at Honolulu, September 1st, 1902, and

2. That the Lincoln Club of Hawaii fully ratify and support the Republican ticket nominated at the District Convention in Hilo, September 15th, 1902.—Tribune.

VOLCANO ACTIVE AGAIN.

The volcano is acting in a most accommodating way this week. Sunday morning fire broke through the cracks of the lava which formed the surface of the lake that appeared September 1. The old crust has evidently solidified to such an extent that considerable force must be exerted from below to break it up.

Therefore the frequent upward movements of the lava produce a fine display of geysers through the cracks. Jets and fountains of lava shoot upward with enchanting effect as the tide of fire surges up from below.

Tuesday night a small cone formed in the center of the old lava lake where the molten flood broke through. For a considerable time there was a fine flow of lava from this aperture and it spread outward in waving lines of fire. As the volcano is now acting it is said to be more interesting than when the molten lake covered the bottom of the pit.

VISITING THE PLANTATIONS.

B. F. Drillingham arrived in Hilo on the Helene on Sunday and has spent the week in Oahu and Puna. He was accompanied by a Mr. McKay, representing J. A. Folger & Co., the coffee men and a Mr. Smith. These two gentlemen visited the Volcano as well as the Oahu and Puna sugar plantations and expressed themselves as well pleased with this section of the country. Mr. Drillingham speaks hopefully of the outlook for sugar and says that with concessions in labor and the increased production by plantations in these islands prosperity will return.—Herald.

MORE HOMESTEADERS.

Seventeen hundred and forty-one acres of land passed from the owner-

I Make Strong MEN



of the faintest, weakest specimens of mankind, I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

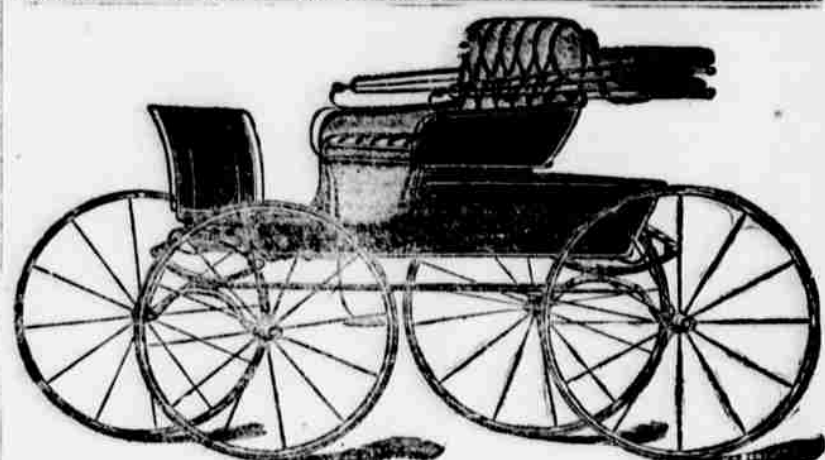
Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It restores glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weaknesses.

READ MY BOOK—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though to one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices \$160. Now \$125.

"	"	175.	"	135.
"	"	200.	"	160.
"	"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

shop of the Territory last Saturday into the hands of private parties. The lands were allotted by Agent E. D. Baldwin Puna. after being advertised. There were but thirteen allotments made. The largest was a tract of 999 acres, which was taken by an Hawaiian at fifty cents an acre. The other tracts ranged from twenty to 160 acres in extent and were appraised at from seventy-five cents to \$2,000.

THE

Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

Engineer O'Shaughnessy, who constructed the Makaweli ditch, will soon

HIS LEPER BILL IS THE CAUSE

The Home Rulers met last evening in executive session and discussed for three hours the proposed fusion with the Democrats but arrived at no definite conclusion. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the convention of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Oahu will meet in the Home Rule hall. At this time a lunch will be provided for the delegates by Mrs. Wilcox.

HAVOC WROUGHT AT TORIJIMA

Town Talk. The leading headlines are: "Over Capitalization Threatens Hawaii Heavily Burdened Industries On the Verge of Collapse—Dividends Have Ceased—Change of the Government Worked a Severe Blow to Producers of Sugars—Expenses Nearly Doubled—Abolition of Contract System and Exclusion Put Labor at High Premium—Hope Lies in Better Prices."

**MANY TONS OF
PLATE GLASS USED**

and is put all around.

LOOKING FOR THE

eventuated with having personally distributed the \$100,000 inside plant put up to increase the mortgage of the building will have decided on services to be rendered at Atlantic City. Kelly is believed for better or for ill to be in the building and will have a few friendly and possibly a few unfriendly conversations with the suburban street railway head. The sum of the punishment for those named is a possible fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Felt has declared that he has ample evidence through the testimony of the witnesses, the police, the district attorney and others to convict the entire city's members of the old House committee who are indicted for false testimony and perjury. The state witnesses are supposed to not know the source of the money which bribed them and the circuit court judge has said "preponderant evidence" necessary to convict. The bribe givers, Kelly is believed to be able to give this evidence.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

a steamer will sail from San Francisco or Seattle for Japan and China."

INDUSTRY PROFITABLE

Raising of Chickens
a Good Business
on Hawaii.

telegram from H. H. Renton of Hilo Saturday saying that Prince Cupid had been given a rousing reception Friday evening.

BLANK BOOKS

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Main 242

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.

SCHOONER BROUGHT BUT SMALL PRICE

The schooner *Julia E. Whalen*, a smart little craft made famous because of the fact that she carried Captain Rosehill's expedition to Marcus Island, was sold yesterday by auction for \$2,000. The *Whalen* made her voyage to Marcus Island and return in very good time and is considered a staunch vessel but owing to the dull state of the inter-island trade there is not much demand here at present for that kind of craft.

The owners of the schooner Charles Levi Woodbury, which is engaged in the trade between Honolulu and Hilo, were the purchasers of the Whalen. The schooner is being run up as a ship for repairs and the Whalen will be put on that run. After the Woodbury returns from the run it is expected that both schooners will be kept in the trade between here and Hilo.

Waterfront people consider that the Whalen went at a job lots price and that she should prove a bonanza for her owners in the good schooner trade they have already established.

Honolulu Mail Via San Francisco.

While, central superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has issued the following order regarding the dispatch of trans-Pacific mails: "It is hereby ordered that newspaper articles for trans-Pacific destinations shall be placed in the mails of the first steamer first, without regard to whether said steamer sails from San Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver. British closed mails for trans-Pacific destinations received at New York should be forwarded to the nearest trans-Pacific steamer, without regard to whether said steamer sails from San Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver, except that foreign closed mails for New Zealand, Samoa and Honolulu should be forwarded invariably to San Francisco, and then by means of the steamer sailing first from that port."

cept, also, that foreign closed mails specially labeled via Vancouver should be

As far as practicable China and Japan mails should be dispatched by a steamer sailing from Seattle in preference to a steamer sailing the same day from San Francisco, but dispatch will be made from San Francisco of mails containing articles that cannot reach Seattle, for dispatch mail should not be subjected to possible delay. An effort to secure dispatch from Seattle in case of such dispatch from San Francisco. Articles for Japan and China will also be forwarded to Tacoma to be forwarded to Vancouver for dispatch.

included, in mails made up at that office for dispatch per steamers sailing direct from Tacoma, but such articles will not be so forwarded unless a steamer will sail from Tacoma at least one full day before a steamer will sail from San Francisco or Seattle for Japan and China."

Good Meetings on Hawaii.

The following wireless telegram from Mr. Holstein, chairman of the Republican Territorial Convention, explains itself: "Three successful meetings at Kohala and one good one at Wailua on Saturday and Sunday. Our ranks increased by the addition of prominent Home Rulers who are now embracing the good cause and taking the stump for the party."

Secretary Atkinson of the Republican Central Committee received a wireless telegram from H. H. Renton of Hilo Saturday saying that Prince Cupid had been given a rousing reception Friday evening.

SENATORS SEE HAWAIIAN SIGHTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

back by saying he had to wait in the capital. Again Boyd said he was opposed to any change in the land law. Lauchlin Curran, who had been in the military, said that the military had been out, saying that there could not have been more than one-tenth that amount.

Mr. Philip Peck, the banker, then read the memorial in which the opinions of the military are given. Passing from the history he took up the breakwater and exploited that proposition fully. He then favored a new Federal building and a quarantine station, asked for consideration of land matters and protection for coffee.

Senator Mitchell asked if estimate had been made as to the cost of the breakwater, and Mr. Peck said not. The depth he put at from thirty-two to forty feet. He said the wharf proposed would be 800 feet long. In regard to a Federal building, that one building would be sufficient and thought a suitable structure could be erected for \$100,000. Assessments were made by assessors appointed by the governor, and usually the appraisal was suitable. Mr. Peck said that it was only owing to the extreme honesty of the people that there was no swindling, as the records were at Honolulu, so he favored county government with attendant conveniences. The bill passed by the last legislature was too voluminous.

Senator Mitchell suggested that a survey was what was wanted and Mr. Peck said he tried it but he was too late.

Mr. Peck was asked about the jail by Senator Burton, on the lines of Emil Ney's letter. This brought up Lorin Andrews, sheriff of the island. He said the jail was a poor one, the grounds being enclosed by a twelve foot fence. The average number of prisoners was from 60 to 100. The jailor gets \$90 a month. Andrews said he knew Emil Ney, formerly a guard at the jail, who got \$30 and board. He explained that prisoners were worked on roads. Senator Burton wanted to know if there was sufficient safeguard to prevent contractors from being paid for convict labor. Andrews said he kept nine or eleven horses in a separate enclosure. Ball and chain are put on only after an escape. There was some discussion over the propriety of thus exposing prisoners to the view of the children, but nothing important was developed.

John Fitzgerald testified that he was pilot, harbormaster, wharfinger, keeper of the kerosene warehouse and keeper of the government powder magazines. He said during a strong north wind it was almost impossible to keep vessels from going ashore in the harbor and that in consequence it was necessary that there be a breakwater. He said such a wall should be constructed from the end of Coconut Island to the reef buoy, which in a straight line would mean a fill in four to five fathoms, but by taking a circular route the depth would be about two and a half fathoms. The two lights at the harbor entrance were sufficient but there should be a twenty-mile light on the point below the city.

LITTLE HOLDS THE CENTER.
Judge Gilbert F. Little was then sworn. He was questioned as to the Supreme Court and testified that the bench was filled by an attorney without having been sworn, for one case only. He said there was a case where one justice and two attorneys sat and the two lawyers filed the court's opinion and the single justice filed a dissenting opinion. He said that the condition was unwise and tending to create distrust and disaffection. He said the lack of appeal from the Supreme Court was a mistake. As to the power of officials he said there was no change now from the Dole oligarchy. He said he called it oligarchy because two or three fellows ran it. He said if the same system had prevailed in a western town every member of the outfit would have been hanged.

Two members of the Supreme Court, he said, Frear and Perry, were not Americans, and they had the power to reverse the Circuit Courts whenever they wished. To Senator Mitchell Little said he thought he was in touch with the sentiment of the Americans, and all thought we should have an American government run by Americans. He said the old regime was loth to let go.

As to the ex-Queen he said there was an American sentiment that the Queen was the innocent victim of a condition she could not combat, and hence the revolution was without right. He said the overthrow was due to the desire of the Queen to promulgate a constitution which would give to her people a vote and have it counted. He told of the landing of marines, and insisted the effect was to compel the Queen to submit.

Judge Little said the sentiment of Americans was that the Queen could not have been overthrown but for the presence of the marines, and that she yielded upon the representations that the United States government would treat her with justice. The natives, he said, feel that she should be indemnified, and their faith in the haole has been shaken. He said the Hawaiians would recognize the justice of reasonable indemnity to her and this would do much to create a better feeling among the natives. Liliuokalani, he said, was a good, loyal American citizen, and was revered by her people. He said he was a good friend of the Queen and she was yet hopeful.

Senator Foster wanted to know what the Queen had to do with politics and Little answered that he would not be surprised if she influenced the people. He said the Hawaiians, if they had known how, would have created an anti-Dole party, as they all opposed him. He thought the ex-Queen was a Home Ruler. Again Senator Foster wanted to know if he regarded the Dole administration as honest, and he said the methods would not fill the American definition of honesty. He said

he was opposed to the Dole oligarchy as it was not American or Republican, but he did not like to say so as it might appear that he was prejudiced. He attacked the breakwater and Senator Mitchell said he would recommend to the United States government should remove the Hilo harbor.

Judge Little wanted the same rule of appeal that he applied in all courts of all Territories.

Secretary Cooper asked Judge Little if he meant that the overthrow of 1893 was unjustifiable, and he said yes, but he said he had not read the constitution and continued that he did not think there was any possible justification, that such action could not possibly be justified by American principles. He could not tell when the marines were landed or their force, but he still thought there was a distinct intimidation.

Sheriff Andrews again was called and told of police methods. To Senator Mitchell he said there was very little difference between the administration under the monarchy and now. He went over several features which showed no change. He insisted that the crown lands were not considered as belonging to the monarch, only that the revenues went to the ruler. He said also that practically the only changes were the grand jury and the bankruptcy systems.

Attorney Wise wanted to know why a district magistrate could not issue a warrant without an O. K. from the sheriff, but Andrews would not admit this, saying only that as prosecuting officer it was necessary to O. K. or note objection when the magistrate had to act. The sheriff admitted that he prosecuted all cases though not an attorney.

Andrews said he kept Ney as guard, giving him \$30 and his meals at the prison, as he had an uncontrollable taste for liquor. After his first month he had money and smuggled in liquor.

HORNER ON AGRICULTURE.

Albert Horner was called at the suggestion of Col. Parker to talk of coffee. He said his family grew cane after having tried diversified agriculture and giving it up. He read a memorial giving the experiences of the Horners with agriculture. He told of trying barley and oats, which grew well for a short time, but were eaten up by worms. He then said that during 20 years all kinds of grain were tried from 1200 feet up, and always met with failure. In potatoes there was usually one crop in three years. He said there must be some enemy found for the insect pests. The first crop was usually good, but subsequently the pests came in. As to coffee, the family had increased its area until there was about 400 acres of trees. The last account sales showed \$55 for 1000 pounds, while the cost of producing it was \$105.25 for 1000 pounds. This he said meant ruin and the plantation's trees would not be cultivated any more. Many small planters had abandoned their fields and sought work upon sugar plantations. He said there was approximately 200,000 acres here suitable for coffee, but there would have to be some protection. He said if this acreage was settled the islands would become a paradise indeed. If a tariff could not be had he thought a bounty of four cents a pound would start the plantations. He said the coffee had been exhibited and won prizes and he thought the coffee had been put before the people properly but no great efforts had been made owing to low prices. Senator Burton said he thought with proper efforts there could be found people to buy the coffee at a high price because of its purity.

Mr. Horner favored Chinese labor for field work and said this would help skilled labor. He thought there should be restriction to field labor for short periods and that this was the general feeling. He said he did not think white people would work in cane fields and that few natives worked in cane.

Col. Parker was asked about being engaged in the cattle raising business and raised a laugh by asking if an assessor was about. The questioning took the form of an inquiry into sheep raising, and Col. Parker said about 100,000 sheep were on all islands. In Honolulu the consumption was 20,000 carcasses a year. The islands do not raise sufficient meat for consumption and much must be imported from San Francisco.

W. S. Terry, a coffee miller for six years past, said he was one of the first coffee planters of the last boom. He said the coffee industry had been declining and he now bought better coffee for six cents than he formerly bought for 15 cents.

LYMAN AS TO LANDS.

Rufus A. Lyman, who held many positions under the monarchy, principally in land matters, was heard. He said he thought the present system of getting into line before the land office was wrong. He thought there were other defects, among these being the tendency for speculators to get lands. He thought there should be a breakwater for the protection of the harbor.

With reference to crown lands, he said if the Queen had stayed on the throne she would have been entitled to the revenues during her life. He recited the history of the action of Kamehameha V in setting aside the lands for the crown, so that the revenues should go to the monarch. During Kalakaua's time he said he heard that the revenues ran up to \$100,000, and that this was increased.

To Senator Burton's question as to the general belief as to the dethronement being possible only through the aid of the United States troops, he said he thought the overthrow would have come anyhow, though it would have been attended by bloodshed. He said the general opinion was that some compensation should be given her.

To Col. Parker Mr. Lyman said that he knew that Liliuokalani and Kalakaua and Liliuokalani in turn were entitled to the revenues.

Col. Parker said he was premier and one of the crown land commissioners and he thought the revenues for a few years before the dethronement averaged about \$100,000 a year, promising that he would procure the figures later and submit them.

Hilo people were freely invited to speak but seemed timid, so that the Commission had to suggest that me-

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The active stock exchange during the week was Honolulu Rapid Transit, all which sold at 45, although two small blocks were recorded as low as 42. There has been little doing in Bana, a few shares selling at 20 and a block of 20 shares going at 15% on the streets yesterday. The closing quotation on the Exchange was 15 bid, 20 asked. Sales of Oahu at 45, Waiaina at 35 and Oahu Railway at 45 were recorded. Oahu assessable has weakened off to 25 asked which is equivalent to 7% for paid up shares. Oahu was offered at 6%, and McBryde exchanged hands at 3. A sale of 20 shares of Pioneer at 50 was recorded yesterday. It was the first transaction in Pioneer for several days. Kihoh paid up has dropped to sales at 7.

The Alameda arriving yesterday brought the transactions of two days on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange. Hawaiian Commercial sold on the 11th at 30; Honolulu at 10%. The closing quotations on Hawaiian sugar stocks listed in San Francisco were as follows: Hana, 25 bid, 35 asked; Hawaiian Commercial, 20 asked; Honolulu, 10 bid, 10% asked; Hutchinson, 11% bid, 12% asked; Kilauea, 4 asked; Makaweli, 12% bid, 21 asked.

LATEST SUGAR ADVICES.

The advices brought yesterday by the Alameda were to the effect that no changes had occurred in the prices established March 5 for sugar. Williams, Dimond & Company's circular letter to Messrs. Schaefer & Co., of this city, dated San Francisco, September 13, is as follows:

We last had this pleasure 11th inst. per Hongkong Maru. Sugar—No change have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices; accordingly, basis for 96 degrees Centrifugal in New York, established by transaction recorded 3rd inst., remains at 2.4375; San Francisco, 2.0250.

New York Refined—No change. Quotation 4.50c equivalent to 4.41c net cash, established June 19th, still prevails. Federal Granulated, 4.40c net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 10th to 12th, 6s. London Cane—Sept. 8th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7s 7½d, Fair Refining 6s 6½d, same date last year 10s 5d and 9s 3d respectively. October Beets 6s 3d against 5s 3½d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The views of buyers and sellers are apart, and no business is reported in the Raw Sugar market, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 8th inst. The demand for Refined has fallen off to a slight extent, but the market closes steady and firm. Estimates from Europe of the coming Beet crop, it is to be noted, will be influenced largely by weather conditions during September and October, and it is apparently too early to prognosticate with any degree of accuracy.

merchandise might be out before them Saturday afternoon.

SQUATTERS TELLTALES.

On the return trip from the volcano Saturday the Commission gave a hearing in the office of the American Settlers' Association, where fifty Oahu men had gathered for the purpose of giving weight to the presentation of their claims by Dr. N. Russell and T. J. Ryan. The Senators gathered first at Dr. Russell's house and then adjourned to the place of hearing, the room being filled with the many members of the squatters' association and the visitors, many of whom came up from Hilo. The word had gone about that Ryan had asked for two days to present his case and he had evidently "cooled for a long cruise," as he had his desk and the shelves about filled with papers, copies of the Congressional Record, and bills both of Congress and the last legislature.

When everything was ready Dr. N. Russell was sworn. He said he had put his items and argument into a memorial, and submitted it. He said he had nothing further to say, and for lack of time the memorial was not read. In it Dr. Russell compares the conditions in Hawaii to those in the Philippines, the only difference being that sugar planters here rule while in the Orient it is the friars. He says the industries of the islands are under the control of a score of men who in various combinations own sugar estates and all other branches of business. He calls attention to many reforms, principally those embodied in his bills in the last legislature and as exhibits put in copies of them all, including the county law.

T. J. Ryan, president of the American Settlers' Association, presented his memorial, saying it was a brief exposition of his views. This paper, covering some dozen sheets of foolscap, goes over the land system, reciting the action of the squatters and charging all kinds of inequalities of practice, favoritism and fraud against the government. It is accompanied by thirty-four exhibits covering land laws, reports, opinions and newspaper comment. He ran through these with a string of comment, among other things saying that coolie labor was a detriment to the Territory, that there were by the last recorded statement 54,351 Orientals in the Territory not on plantations, and that white men could perform all the labor on an estate that is needed. He insisted that the only future of the Territory lays through the giving of the lands into control of the national government. He said specifically that he did not think a new set of officials were needed, simply a new law and system. He advocated the Mason bill now before the Senate Committee.

O. T. Shipman submitted a memorial complaining against the land system and also averring that the sugar company made more out of the crop than the planter and that the latter should get two-thirds of the returns. Mr. Ryan then called a number of the members of the squatters' association, all of whom told of their taking up land and then being ordered off it. The members of the Commission asked Ryan to show them under what law he and his associates took the land, but that was beyond him. He admitted there was no law.

Dr. Russell told the Commission that in addition to the statements made there were a body of citizens who had various complaints. Among other things said the lands were sold at too high a price; that 8 per cent was too high interest; that there were no roads; among other things he said one-half had surrendered their homesteads or soon would be compelled to do so.

G. W. Paty urged the Commission to give an experiment station at Oahu, so that the farmers might find out just what was the best to raise. He admitted that he had given up potatoes and corn and was planting cane. Ryan wanted to put on other witnesses or to be commissioned to examine them and take statements, but Senator Mitchell would not have it, saying there was nothing new promised only an accumulation of testimony.

Dr. Russell was recalled by De Knight, an attorney for the Queen, and asked as to public sentiment over the crown lands. He said the people unitedly thought the Queen should be recompensed for her loss. He said there would have been no revolution but for the United States forces as the Queen could have readily quelled any outbreak otherwise.

Before leaving the Senators and party were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Russell at their home.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

When the members of the Commission of Senators meet this morning at nine o'clock at the Executive Building for the purpose of looking into the matter of the fire claims, there will be inaugurated the very last week of their inquiry. Arrangements have been made for their return in the Sierra to the mainland, and they will finish up their work during this week. Senator Burton is booked to get away in the Alameda, but it seems hardly probable that he will go in the ship.

The work today promises to be of character which will leave little to be desired. There have been a wide number of subpoenas issued, but it is known that the Crown Lands claim will not be taken up just now. A day will be assigned later in the week for the purpose of a hearing but it is not known just what day will be thus given over to the claim. There will be much to be done in the day for there have been called a long list of those engaged in the events of 1893 and there will be argument by Humphreys as well.

There will be a day set apart for the service of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting which is expected to be held today. The intention is to give to the Commercial body a full day at which time there will be presented a memorial and as well several representative men will make statements. It will be thus a field day for the committee and business men as well, the time being given in most part to the setting forth of the conditions and what must be done for the purpose of bettering the Territory.

There are several men who have signed their intention to be present during the week, and while no settings other than those mentioned will be made, the intending memorialists are expected to be present each sitting and take any chance to get in their testimony.

When the morning's session today is concluded the members of the commission will be entertained at luncheon by the Pacific Club and the afternoon session will be held at the Hawaiian Hotel beginning at 2 o'clock.

The return of the Senatorial party last evening was accomplished in good time and but for a long delay off the harbor, owing to the inability of Capt. Nicholson to get his range lights, as the channel was full of sampans and the evening was misty to an unusual degree, would have been accomplished in twenty-three hours. The Helene in which the party came back made a special trip to Hilo for the purpose of taking on board the party and the voyage was one of unusual smoothness.

The Senators could not say too much of good concerning their outing and what they had been enabled to see. Senator Mitchell declared that he appreciated deeply the courtesy with which the visitors had been met and that all they had seen had been full of interest. Senator Burton said that the excursion had been filled with matters of interest and the hospitality with which they were met on every turn was most gratifying. Senator Foster joined his colleagues in expressing his pleasure with what he had seen.

The company in the Helene was composed as follows: Senator Mitchell, Senator Foster, Senator Burton and wife, Miss Griggs, Secretary H. E. Cooper, H. C. Robertson and wife, Senator Thurston and wife, Col. Parker and wife, E. M. Boyd and wife, Carroll Purman, W. De Knight, R. C. A. Peterson, Paul F. Mohr, D. L. Conkling, Judge Gear, E. S. Boyd, A. C. Gehr, Capt. J. Rosa, Mrs. Navahi, W. A. Parry, J. T. McCrosen, A. B. Loebenstein, R. F. Dillingham, W. L. Stanley, Cecil Brown, George H. Carter, Mr. Braemer, Mr. Hergestron, E. B. McClellan left the steamer at Lahaina.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this day or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
GAELIC	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 12
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 18	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
MINA	SEPT. 26	PERU	SEPT. 30
GAELIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GAELIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18
GAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 25	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 3

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Do You Wear Good Shoes?

Of course price is a consideration in buying shoes, but not the only consideration. If you want a perfect fitting shoe, a shoe right up to the hour in style and possessing the best wearing qualities, then you are looking for the

James A. Banister Shoe

Comes in all leathers—Patent, Patent Kid, Calf, Tan, etc., and either Oxfords or high shoes.

Price is \$6.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

(PREPARED)

Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can: "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used, will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, if in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY.

We have a large stock of S-W. P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

Friday, Sept. 19.
S. S. Alameda, Herlihy, from San Francisco, at 1 p. m.
Sp. Florence, from Tacoma, off Koko Head.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Hilo, Kawaihae and Maiala, at 6 a. m.
Saturday, Sept. 20.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from the Orient, at 5 a. m.
Stmr. Hawaii, from Hilo, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, from Melokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeau, from Honokaa and Hamakua, at 4:24 a. m.
Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, from Tacoma.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, from San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Waiialeale.

Sunday, Sept. 21.

Stmr. Maui, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Helene, from Hilo, at 8 p. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Maui and Kona ports, at 8 p. m.
Am. bk. Albert, Turner, outside at 6 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Am. bk. Albert, Turner, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 19.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, for Puget Sound, in ballast, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Hilo, at noon.
Am. sp. E. M. Phelps, Graham, for Tai Tai, in ballast, at 5:30 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco, at 10 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 21.

Am. schr. Herman, Brown, for unknown islands and Sydney.
From Hilo—S. S. Enterprise, for San Francisco.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Stmr. Lehua, for Melokai ports, at 2 p. m.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kalihwai, at 6:30 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Waiialeale, for Waimea and Ke-kaha, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, for Hanamaulu and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Helene, September 19, from Hilo and Maiala Bay—Charles Bistham, T. M. Chatterly, and wife, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Miss N. L. Nelson, T. A. Hayes, W. E. Perkins, Mr. Parsons, Bert Corbett, W. P. Kelly.
Per S. S. Maui, September 21, from Maui ports—L. A. Thurston, B. D. Baldwin, Geo. A. Datchelder, W. H. Seavey, Mrs. J. Bergstrom, Miss B. Mossman, Sing Yui, Y. J. Alencaster, G. G. Gage, E. Lindeman, Mrs. Rochfort, Mrs. Nahu, F. Delmer, A. S. Kopolka, Rev. J. W. Jones, Miss Jones, G. Amee, Yau Koo, P. Parozani, T. Kobayashi, and 73 deck.
Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, on Sept. 21—M. C. Barron, T. C. Blake, Mr. Atwood, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Emma Kauboh, D. Conway, E. K. Bull, C. W. Spitz, D. Stogge, Miss Bacheler, Ahana, Toy Chin, Miss Keawe, Ed. Hunt, Wong Kwai, C. Long Chong, Mrs. J. K. Lauka, Mrs. Ann, Ed. Conant, J. K. Kapele, Hamazana, C. Tarkwani, Misses Onio, and 73 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 20, 8 a. m., from Hilo and way ports—H. H. Smith, A. Lyman, J. A. Johnson, C. Kaiser, J. M. Luke, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Miss A. Perry, Mrs. M. Alna and child, A. S. McKay, L. S. McKay, D. Kaluakalani, D. Kaluakalani Jr., William Mossman, F. W. Carter, D. Stair, C. T. Day, Mrs. Ah Chow and child, A. Bora, J. E. Godley, H. Tuck, C. C. Perkins and wife, Miss R. K. Daniels, Miss N. Daniels, Rev. T. Komura, F. J. Cross.
Departed.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 19, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau—Mrs. Arnold, Miss Keli, John Vasconcelos, Fred Baker, J. J. Newcombe, David Kaupiko and wife, J. W. Karamoku, Dr. J. Weddick and wife, Jared G. Smith, F. Delmer, W. A. Wall, Rev. W. Ault and wife, James Wakefield, Mrs. Kaluakani, L. Lempe, Mrs. R. A. Carlisle, C. B. Olsen, Esther Baker, E. M. Brown, See Chong, G. W. Carr, J. W. Robertson, Mary Owens, H. B. Sinclair and 59 deck.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Kanakakal, on Sept. 6.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., Niles, San Francisco, August 25.
John Currier, Am. sp., Murchison, Newcastle, Sept. 5.
Archer, Am. bktn., Calhoun, San Francisco, Sept. 5.
James Tuft, Am. bktn., Newcastle, Sept. 6.
Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Pjerem, Newcastle, Sept. 7.
Julia E. Whalen, Am. schr., Rosehill, Maui, Sept. 10.
James Johnson, Am. bktn., Bennecke, Newcastle, N. S. W., Sept. 15.
Kikittat, Am. bktn., Cutler, 24 days from Port Townsend.
Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Sept. 20.
Florence, Am. sp., Spicer, Tacoma, Sept. 20.
Alice Cooke, Am. schr., Jenhallow, Port Gambie, Sept. 21.
Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Sept. 21.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.

QUEER STORY OF THE HERMAN

Back of the treasure hunt of the schooner Herman, which has already resulted in many picks, there is the story of an interesting romance and of a shipmate which caused Captain Brown to leave a long time which had been silent for fifty years. While in the Captain told his story and out of gratitude to the man who was responsible for his recovery the aged mariner permitted him to accompany him on the voyage to share the spoils of sixty millions worth of treasure. But at Honolulu he fired his bullet into the water.

Four years ago Captain Brown became ill in San Francisco. He was cared for at a hospital where it was said that he could not recover. Miss Luce, a daughter of Dr. Luce of San Francisco, was one of the nurses of this hospital. When the hospital doctors called Skipper Brown up the kindly nurse told her doctor-father that she thought that Captain Brown might have a chance to recover were he removed to a private home where he would receive better treatment. Dr. Luce saw Brown. He decided to permit the man to be taken to his own home and during a long convalescence there the skipper told many stories of his life of seventy years, spent in reckless and yet profitable roaming over every sea on the face of the globe. Miss Luce was fascinated. The doctor saw a chance for a fortune one day in a statement of Brown.

Brown read a San Francisco paper which gave details of a cruise to search Cocos Island for the lost sixty millions of Spanish treasure.

"Why the fool!" said Brown. "There is no treasure of any kind on Cocos Island today. It was taken away in 1850. I helped to do it. I am the only man alive today who knows where it is." Later the Captain showed documentary evidence concerning the treasure and thoroughly convinced Dr. Luce that there was really millions in gold on an island, not on the charts and only known to Captain Brown. Brown told a long story of how the party in 1850, who secured the treasure, had an exciting voyage to an island west of Tahiti where the treasure was again buried and of murders, mutinies, suicides, and other tragedies that eventually disposed of every man of the party except himself, leaving him as the sole owner of the sixty millions. He declared that he had refrained from seeking the treasure as he thought the curse of God was upon it and upon everyone who attempted to secure it.

Dr. Luce persuaded him to make an effort to get it and the Captain decided to do so, at the same time keeping the exact location of the treasure a secret. Dr. Luce finally assisted the Captain in getting up the expedition to go for the treasure. Eastern men who became interested in the scheme sent G. W. Sutton, a business man of New Rochelle, N. Y., to represent their interests on the cruise. John Chetwood represented the interests of San Francisco men. Hoffman represented the interests of the owners of the schooner. Sharratt put in a big pile in the venture and is representing himself. Dr. Luce came along as medical attendant of Brown and was told that he would get a large slice out of the treasure.

But at Honolulu the cruise resulted in trouble. Hoffman was treasurer of the outfit and became involved in misunderstandings with the other members of the party owing to the schooner being lashed here.

Now Sutton, Dr. Luce and Chetwood are left behind in Honolulu and will probably return to the Coast on the Alameda. It is expected that they will bring the affair into the courts on arrival there.

In the meantime the little schooner is travelling towards the South. No one knows how many shooting scrapes there have been aboard of her already but serious trouble is expected between Brown, Hoffman and Sharratt and all are heavily armed in anticipation of it.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Sept. 12—Kanaoa (W) et al to S. M. Damon, D. Ap 1 Kul 173 Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$200.
D. H. Aukal by Tr of ntee to Susie F. Cartwright, D. Grant 3504 Pulehuiki Kula, Maui; R P 143 Maiala, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$10.

A. Trask & wf to Chas L. Wight, D. Int in Grant 245 Pulehu, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$100.
Jas A. Auld & wf to H. E. W. Wight, D. Int in Grant 245 Pulehu, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$100.

E. C. Hebron & wf to Chas H. Bellina, D. Int 1, 2, 3, 21 & 20 blk J. Kalamohe Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$500.

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Exciting Chapter of Events Among Drunken Crew on Ship E. M. Phelps.

The first vessel in the American merchant marine seems to be a hotheaded ship. The E. M. Phelps, Captain Graham, has never entered or departed from this port without having a row with sailors. She seems to always get a crew who are objectionable. This time she brought one of Maryland tramps and in leaving yesterday carried away about as lively a gang of drunks as the waterfront has seen for some months.

When leaving the harbor yesterday two drunken sailors jumped aboard in an effort to again gain the shore. The mate of the vessel, also drunk, emptied the cartridges of a revolver into the bay in an effort to show the men that he was boss. Captain Harry Flint, who was on board the vessel, rushed in a launch and made a quick capture of one man and brought him on board again. It was an exciting time and the sequel to the start of the voyage will probably be published in the Chilian newspapers on the arrival of the vessel at Tai Tai, where she is to load nitrates for an Atlantic coast port.

Captain Graham had considerable trouble in securing his crew. The reputation of the Phelps as a hard ship and the fact that the crimps of Honolulu in an effort to make the captain pay the money put Graham to considerable trouble in getting the men. The skipper paid an advance of twenty-five dollars to each man and on this amount they were to live until the vessel was ready to start. It was some time after noon yesterday when the last of the men were taken on board the vessel. J. B. Diaz, acting shipping commissioner, went aboard at noon to protect the crew but it was after three o'clock before this work could be accomplished. Some of the drunks had been locked in deck houses and others were working under the two masts in an effort to get the vessel ready for sea. While the men were heating the pot-chor two of the drunks got up on the vessel's rail and jumped a sheer twenty-five feet into the water. Mate Holmes then started to shoot into the water at the men—some say only to scare them. Holmes was on the fore side and Graham on the poop, and when the latter heard the shooting he made a rush forward and ordered the mate to cease firing. Then an effort was made to get the men. Harry Flint got into a launch and captured one over near the bulk of the Top-Gallant. The other man succeeded in reaching shore and escaping and will of course be ahead the twenty-five dollars paid to him by the skipper as advance money. Second Mate Beaumont tore about the vessel in a mad way and it was said that he was very full.

When Mate Holmes was taking the men aft for muster one little fellow kept calling him "Mr. Mate." This angered Holmes and he gave the little fellow a few cuffs that sent him scuttling along the deck.

The vessel was finally towed to sea by the tug Fearless and having a good wind proceeded on her voyage.

Aside from the drunk, shipping men here say that the crew secured by Graham was a good one. The men are all sailors and after they become sober will probably be able to do their work properly but the fact that Mate Holmes started gun play while the vessel was still in the harbor seemed to indicate that something lively might happen on the voyage if his orders were not carried out promptly and strictly to the letter.

MANILA LIKES THE KOKO HEAD

The American barkentine Koko Head, Captain Edwardson, sailed from this port on Saturday at 1 p. m., bound for Port Townsend, Puget Sound, in ballast, says the Manila Times of August 20.

The big launch Mariposa towed the bark out to sea fifteen miles beyond Corregidor before she let go her tow. With the wind South-South-East, the Koko Head, named after a promontory in the Hawaiian Islands, near Diamond Head, squared away for the homeland.

This ship has been here for the past 47 days discharging lumber consigned to H. W. Peabody & Co., and she is said to have brought one of the best cargoes of Washington and Oregon lumber ever landed here.

Captain Edwardson endeavored to procure a cargo of hemp to return with, but Smith, Bell & Co., his agents, could not find a cargo, and he had to go home in ballast, with the expectation of loading for Manila again.

Fifteen miles outside of Corregidor, the jolly captain sent word ashore by Fred Danielson, the well-known stevedore, who had discharged the vessel, that he desired to give all his friends his best "chin chin."

The Koko Head is a four masted barkentine of 1162 tons net. This was her maiden trip. She was built by Ralph & Co. of San Francisco, at Oakland, California. The firm has twenty-one new sailing ships all engaged in lumber carrying trade.

The Koko Head carries two passengers home, a Mr. Crampton and a Mr. Thompson. The latter endeavored to establish a diving business, but met with so little success that he decided to go back home.

Captain Edwardson is fortunate in having command of one of the finest fitted vessels which ever came to this port.

SCHOONER HAD NO SMUGGLED OPIUM

The little gasoline schooner Malolo gave the Customs authorities all kinds of trouble on Sunday and Monday. They had information to the effect that a native sailor was bringing along a parcel of smuggled opium on the steamer from a place where it has been consigned on Kauai. But a thorough search on Monday failed to reveal the whereabouts of the stuff and it is thought that it was not on the vessel.

For some time it is reported that the Malolo had been sliding quietly into the harbor during the early morning hours from outside ports and the fact that on several trips she has come into the harbor without her sidelights burning probably led the Customs' people to suspect that there was "something going on" aboard the schooner.

On Sunday morning she arrived at 2 o'clock. Her sidelights were not burning. A Customs' night inspector was immediately placed aboard the vessel and he had instructions to see that nothing left her. On Sunday morning an inspector made a partial search of the vessel but as the Malolo was loaded with sacks of rice he could not examine the hold. On Monday the vessel was again searched and the bags of rice were thoroughly probed to see if anything were inside except rice.

Nothing was found so the vessel was allowed to leave again last night on her regular run to Kauai and Koolau ports for rice.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR

TIMELY RESCUE OF A WOMAN IN OREGON, ILL.

How She Was Saved From a Horrible Death When All Hope Was Gone—The Story in Her Own Words.

"I hope never to go through such an experience again," said Mrs. C. L. McDowell, of Oregon, Ill., whose narrow escape from death is best told in her own words.

"I was always weakly," she continued, "but, in 1894, the childhood fever in a very severe form left me in a miserable condition. My blood turned to water and it seemed I could not recover any strength. I was white as a sheet, without any ambition and so low that no one thought I would ever get well. In addition to all this I had neuralgia in its worst form. My grandmother died with neuralgia and I was afraid it would take me away. I cannot tell you how I suffered with it for years. It was terrible."

"But how were you cured?" asked the reporter.

"The best doctors could not help me and I never thought I would get well," replied Mrs. McDowell. "But one day I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I concluded to try them. I found relief in the first box, so I continued to take them. The neuralgia gradually grew less severe until it disappeared altogether, my color returned, I gained in strength and now my blood is in good condition again."

The pills which cured Mrs. McDowell are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood and nerves. Among the many diseases they have cured are locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Do not trust the word of a man who says he has the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in bulk. None of these famous pills ever leave the factory except in packages bearing the well-known trademark composed of the seven words—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Alden B. See Made a Slow Trip.

The bark Alden B. See made a slow trip from Honolulu to San Francisco. She arrived at the Coast on Sept. 13th after a passage of thirty-four days. When the Alameda left San Francisco several vessels from Honolulu had not arrived and were making long jobs of the trip. The bark Alden B. See was not twenty miles from the shore when she was overtaken by the bark Andrew Welch and Corrado were each out twenty-two days.

Ashore in the Mud.

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 12.—The steamship Columbia from San Francisco lost her bearings on account of the dense smoke near Tongue Point in the Columbia river yesterday and went ashore in the mud. She was a mile and a half out of the channel. Up to 11 o'clock today she had not been floated, but the vessel is in no danger.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. I am a Bookman, Baggett, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Herson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.

Keeps the muscles of the arms, legs and back in condition. It stimulates all muscular tissue adds to its strength and vigor and prevents and removes stiffness or soreness. It will drive off rheumatism, soften up strains, heal bruises and take the kinks out of creaking joints and cracks out of weak backs. A bottle costs only 25c but contains hundreds of dollars of comfort.

Kickapoo Oil Softens Stiff Muscles

"A week ago I bruised my leg very badly, the muscles stiffening and hardening up so that I couldn't walk without a cane. Kickapoo Indian Oil was recommended to me and although I had little faith in it, I used it freely and after three applications the soreness and pain left me. It worked wonders in my case and hereafter I shall always keep it in the house."—J. R. Robbins, Chief of Police, Foxcroft, Me.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

French Bark Was in a Gale.

Later news regarding the French bark Duc d'Angouleme which put into Capetown in distress on her voyage from Penarth to Honolulu with coal, received by the Alameda, says that the vessel was in a bad storm. Three boats were carried away, a number of sails were lost, the bulwarks were stove in, and the decks damaged. The cargo shifted but was later trimmed. The bark is leaking and it is likely that her arrival at Honolulu will be delayed for a couple of months through the mishap.

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for your money. When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated. N. B.—ONLY PURE CANE SUGAR used as a sweetener for your Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

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Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

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Ornamental, Storm Proof, Easily Laid. These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Tiles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Maria L. A. Choy vs. L. A. Choy—Summons. (Stamps.)

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon L. A. Choy, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June Term thereof, to be held at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Maria L. A. Choy, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. John W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Wailuku, Maui, this 12th day of May, 1902.

(Sig.) L. B. CROOK, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Maui, ss: I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said case and that the said court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next December, A. D. 1902, Term of this Court.

L. B. CROOK, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. (Seal.) Sept. 12, 23, 20, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 21, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander,

der, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pages 40-45, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:—

First: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hamakua, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less) and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Philip; also all those premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paale and conveyed to the mortgagor by Kia Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 188, pages 266 and 267.

Second: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamalei, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less) and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Philip; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hamakua, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 248, Land Commission Awards Nos. 329 and 3613 to Paale; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre; and Part 6 containing an area of 3-24-100 acres; said premises described in Paragraph 2 being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kia Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third: All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kaula in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the East corner of this land, being the West corner of Makai Lane and Kuakini Street, and running: N. 41° 20' W. 101 feet along Kuakini Street;

S. 52° W. 110 feet; S. 41° E. 115.5 feet along Lot 3; N. 44° 20' E. 110 feet along Makai Lane to the initial point.

Containing an area of 12,058 square feet (more or less).

(And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makai, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-216.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash United States Gold Coin; Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu. Dated, Honolulu, August 14, 1902.

MARY J. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee, by her Attorney in fact, WILLIAM O. SMITH.

The above mentioned foreclosure sale is postponed until further notice.

MARY J. ALEXANDER, By her attorney: WILLIAM O. SMITH. 6271

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S, NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suoy SAILING FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 KIDNEY ST., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.